THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6454.

MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

UROPEAN ALLIANCE AGAINST THE CZAR. Lussian Encroachments in Servia.

REPORTED BATTLE AT RASSOVA.

USSIAN ROUT AT KALEFAT.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION CHECKED.

MPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

SUCCESS OF THE BUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

ttlement of the Black Warrior Affair.

NDON MONEY MARKET IMPROVED AND STEADY.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

HALIPAX, April 25, 1854.

he royal mail steamship Arabia, Captain Judkins a Liverpool on Saturday the 15th inst., arrived here e Arabia reports having on the 16th of April, at 5

, passed the steamship Asia, bound in to Liverpool. 6 P. M., lat. 49, lon. 32, saw a brig with signals of ress flying; bore down to her, and found her to be the crew, together with the crew of the brig Helena, of d, twenty-three persons in all, ten of whom were on. 51, had been taken off by the Hannah.

e news by this arrival, although presenting no fea of striking importance, is of a very interesting

e Prussian and Austrian governments are carrying

e was but little ice in the Gulf of Finland.

decree of the Senate of Hamburg forbids the export

is reported that the Russian expedition to Japan succeeded in opening the ports of that empire. Madrid we learn that the Spanish governmen made prompt reparation for the Black Warrior out

the 2d inst., arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock A. M.

e screw steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow for New , got aground in the Clyde, on the 11th April, and ing alcak, compelling her to return and discharge. he Arabia sailed at 11 o'clock A. M. for Boston, where

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

interest this week centres more in negotiations fighting, although the important announcement is ed of a violation of Servian territory by the Rus

ern Powers, while Prussia leans more to Russia. ough temporizing with both parties.

a the 9th, the protocol re-defining the integrity of Ottoman Territory was signed at Vienna by the Four

s, including Prussia, but simultaneously therewith is introduced into her mutual alliance treaty with treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently ses to accept. The military arrangements arising of the proposed treaty have been referred to a com-

ion presided over by the Prince of Prussia. appounced that Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian but the whole story was subsequently contra

States, except Bayaria, do likewise, and will sup bject come before the Federal Diet

dence Belge announces positively that just been signed between France and England, indetly of the treaties of the present war. e Turkish government have ordered all Greeks wh

t consent to place themselves under the exclusive in fifteen days from March 30. This expulsion, it is was determined on by the Porte, contrary to the ad-

THE BALTIC, April 12, 1854. miral Napier left Kioge Bay for Gothland, it being rted that some of the Russian ports were opened, that a Russian squadron was off Farce. Also reportstores for Russia, and an English steamer

despatced after them.

1 of the allied fleet, excepting the Charlemagn er, were at Varna Bay on the 26th of March. Eight ch line-of-battle ships, and six steamers, anchored of Varna; and further east were ten English line-of-

ships and six steamers.

nira! Dundas had signalized his cruisers to take. and destroy everything. His fleets were in comation with the Turkish land force. ace Pasklewitch arrived at Bucharest on the 5th of

chakoff retains command of the army, but subo the orders of Paskiewitch. The latter is invested the same powers as he had in Poland.

the 30th March an important sally was made from at, and a sanguinary encounter of four hours duratook place. The Russians were routed, and were ued for a considerable distance. om March 30th to April 2d, there were engagements

eafer or less severity.
was reported that an important battle was fought Rassova from the 2d to the 4th of April, but the re-

Cyclops. British war steamer, arrived at Malta on with important news. The Turks purposely left ssage for the Russians to Hirsova, and then at them in the rear. After a hard fight one half of

eross the Danube. No date is given. Turks had evacuated the fortress of Czernavoda, Pobrudscha, which was shelled by the Russians. s further stated, without date, that 30,000 Russians ossed at Galatz without opposition. The accounts

occurrences are very confused. m Malta, the 7th, it is stated that an English brig the Panube, and the steamer Crescent, which was it, were fired into by the Russians. Another

ish brig, name unknown, taden with grain, was sunk sian batteries on the Danube. ral Canrobert, with 3,000 French troops, arrived

n in Turkey, and caused immense enthusiasm. s reposted that the French Col. Dieu, a meritorier on the staff of Omar Pacha, was killed in a re-

of the passage of the Danube.

nts from Jajina of the 3d announce that the insurgents had been repulsed, and Armiro had

Austrian note of remonstrance had been forwarded bens, holding the Greek government liable for all

ODESSA, April 2, 1854. All the French and English vessels have been sent out

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3, 1854. The Oest Correspondence has accounts from St. Petersburg, stating that the reserve battalion had been called out, and a second reserve battery for each corps formed.

BUCHAREST, April 9, 1854. Up to the present time no battle has been fought either at Silistria or at Rassova, in the Dobrudscha.

CORPU, April 9, 1854. The English and French vessels of war on the coast of Thessaly have orders to search all vessels suspected of having munitions of war on board, and to seize those in which they may be discovered.

Ionian vessels carrying passengers without passports BERLIN, April 9, 1854.

Prince Barclay Detolly proceeds to London on a special

COPENHAGEN, April 13, 1854. Four steam frigates under Admiral Plumridge are detached from Sir Charles Napier's fleet and sent to the

The British frigate Imperieuse had chased a Russian MARSHILLES, April 14, 1854. Admiral Bruat will replace Admiral Hamelin in the

Black Sea, for the purpose of giving Admiral Dundas the chief command of the combined fleets, while General St. Arnaud is to have the command of the combined land PORTSMOUTH, April 14, 1854.

Her Majesty's steamer Stromboli arrived here to-day, bringing Rio Janeiro dates of 12th of March.

The Russian frigate that refitted at Portsmouth, and

was last heard of at Rio, was for sale there.

The steamer Amilla arrived at Rio on the 5th of March. The Brazilian steamer Imperador had foundered. Exchange at Rio was at 28d. Freights to the Channel £4

Paris, Saturday morning, April 15, 1854. The Bourse yesterday, Friday, showed considerable firmness. The Three per Cents closed at 63.20, and the Four-and-a half per Cents at 89%.

London, Saturday morning.

The Daily News, under date, "Copenhagen, Friday evening, April 14," says, the British frigate Amphion, thirty-four guns, is ashore near Drago, and all attempts to get her off have hitherto proved fruitless.

The post from Hamburg, 14th, reports that Admira Napier having received a report from Admiral Plumridge that sixteen Russian ships of war were anchored at Hel-singfors, and wished to gain the port of Revel, is making

Spain.
SETTLEMENT OF THE BLACK WARRIOR DIFFICULTY. From Madrid it is stated that Mr. Soulé received his instructions to demand reparation for the Black Warrior affair on the 5th inst., and on the 6th the Spanish government made the needful apology and pecuniary re-compense, besides blaming the Captain General for his

Great Britain.

EASTER FESTIVITIES—DISTINGUISHED MEN DEAD—SEIZURES—THE WEATHER, ETC.

Owing to the Easter holidays everything was dull and Parliament was not in session.

General Sir Richard Armstrong is dead. He served in Canada and India.

Admiral Lowe is also dead.

An Important inquiry had been going on for some days in Liverpool, on the subject of town dues on shipping, which are considered oppressive by the trading community.

Two marine engines for Russia, had been seized at Na-pier's works on the Clyde.

The weather was very dry and the farmers were com-

France.

RECEPTION OF ENGLISH OFFICERS IN PARIS—PAREWELL DINNER, ETC.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan, and the English staff, arrived at Paris on the 11th inst., and were cordially received by the Parisians. The Emperor gave them a grand review of 25,000 men. The Duke carried a friendly autograph letter from Queen Victoria to Napoleon.

The English had embarked from Marseilles for the East.

A farewell dinner was given on the 10th at the "Trois Freres Provenceaux," to Mr. Sandford, of the United States embassy at Paris. Over 100 Americans were present. Consul McRae presided, with Measrs. Corbin, Monroe, Dorr, and others, as vice presidents. Mr. Mason and other members of the diplomatic corps, were among the invited guests.

The Ministerial crisis continue

From Turin, April 10, it is telegraphed that the Prince de Monaco, and his Aid-de-Camp, have been imprisoned in the fort at Villefranch, at Nice.

Several arrests have taken place at Menton, arising out of the recent revolt.

The trial of the assassins of Count Rossi had terminated, and Col. Granderi and three others were condemned to death

Jenny Lind gave her third several constraints.

India and China. DOST MAHOMED OPPOSES THE RUSSIANS—THE RUSSIAN JAPAN EXPEDITION SUCCESSFUL—COM. PERRY'S SQUADRON—THE CHINESE REBELLION—STATE

BY S SQUADRON—THE CHINESE REBELLION—STATE
OF TRADE—GOLD DISCOVERED AT CEYLON, ETC.
The overland mail, via Marseilles, had been received.
Bombay dates were to the 14th March.
It was reported that Dost Mahomed had offered an
Affghan alliance against the Russians and Persians.
The news from Burmah was unfavorable. An insurrection had broken out at Bassini.
The electric telegraphs were progressing rapidly in
India.

Owing to the native holidays, the general and money

Owing to the native holidays, the general and money markets were dull.

The dates from liong Kong are to the 25th Feb., and Shanghae to the 17th.

The Russian expedition had apparently succeeded in its mission to Japan. The Russian steamer Vostock arrived at Shanghae from Nangasaki on the 10th February and returned on the 11th. She reported that the Europeror of Japan had consented to negotiate, had sent Ministers to treat with the Russian Admiral, and had treated the Admiral to a banquet. The Japanese Ambassadors positively announced that they would open their ports, but would require time.

[For further news from Japan, see eighth page.]

The American squadron had not arrived at Nangasaki when the Vostock left, on the 2d of February. The storeship Supply had arrived at Woosung from Loo Choo, but nothing further had transpired.

The Chinese insurgents had evacuated Pauchan, on the north entrance of the Grand Canal, and the Imperial-sis occupied it. The custom house is re-established at Shanghae. Nothing new from Ningpoo or Foochowfoo. All was quiet at amoy.

There is ne political news from Canton, and trade was going on as usual. Manufacturers were in a healthy state. Exchange on England, 4s. 10d.; on India, 220 rupees.

The discovery of gold in Ceylon is reported, twenty

pees.

The discovery of gold in Ceylon is reported, twenty siles from Celombo.

Some insurrectionary fighting was going on in the Perlan territory.

Commercial Affairs. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The panic which ensued on war being de clared ha passed off for the present, and consols have advanced to 873%, after considerable fluctuations, closing steady Money casy, at 5 per cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The transactions were limited, and prices unchanged. Messrs, Raring Brothers say-

The report closes on Thursday evening, the 13th, the following day (Good Friday) being a general holiday. of the improved feeling noticed last week, and quote an advance in prices of 1-16d. a 3d. per lb. on the current qualities of American. The market is still freely supplied. The sales during the five days were 40,390 bales, (including 33,830 American.) of which 7,450 were on speculation and 2,450 for export. The following are the quotations:—

AIC American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Mesars Bennistoun's circular says:—The market opened quietly this week, but on Thesday an active consumptive demand sprung up, which continues, and the market closes with great firmness, at an advance on hast week's prices of 1s. per bbl. on flour, and 3d. to 6d. on wheat indian corn is in fair demand, at an advance of 6d. a 1s. per quarter. Western canal flour is quoted at 37s. a 37s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 38s. 6d.; Ohio, 38s. a 39s.; sour, 32s. 6d. a 33s. 6d.; white wheat 11s. 6d. a 12s. 8d.; red and mixed, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 6d.; white corn, 41s. a 43s.; yellow and mixed, 40s. a 42s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

srs. Gardiner & Co. report—The receipts of beef
a falling off of 12,800 tierces. Pork in moderate inand stocks low. Holders of baton continue press-

ing on the market at a further reduction of is., without leading to an active trade. Shoulders and heave in moderate request. Lard slow of sale, at 53a. a 54s., as in quality, with less pressure to sell than was expected from such large arrivals. No new feature in cheese; the stock nearly exhausted. Grease butter sold at 58s. Tallow flat at is. decline. Linseed cake dull. Some sales of butter at 5s.—further reduction. Messrs. Dennistour-report sales of 100 tons American lard at 54s. a 55s.

Liverpool. Produce Markers.

In seeds or bark the transactions were unimportant. Dennistown's Circular quotes a fair inquiry for a hes at 34s. a 34s. 6d. for pots and 31s. a 32s. for pearls. Rosin, 2,500 bbls., chielly common American, sold at 4s. 11d. to 5s. 1d. A moderate business in spirits of turpentine at 52s. for American. The sales of rice were to a very moderate extent, at about previous rates. A limited business in £40 a £41. Rape—sales at 48s. Very little doing in dyewoods, the sales being confined to a few tons Domingo logwood at £6.

FERICHTS.—Freights to the United States continued to rule high, and tonnage was scarce. Dead weight to New York quoted 22s. 6d. a 25s.; passengers £6 5s. a 5 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers access respect to the little doing

rule high, and torringe was scarce. Pead weight to New York quoted 22s. 6d. a 25s.; passengers £5 5s. a 5 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers again report but little doing in the colonial and foreign markets, and with no material alterations. Fine flour is in fair demand at 1s. decline. Wheat queted at 78s. a 82s. for white, and 74s. a 78s. for red. Rice is flat, and lower prices taken. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee in limited demand at unchanged rates. Tes had rather improved in price, with more desire to operate. Common congou was quoted at 11½d. a 1s. Tallow dull, closing at 66s. on the spot.

MEAIS.—Messrs. Baring report:—Welsh iron continued flat; rails, £7 10s. a £7 15; bars, £8 a £8 5s., free on board in Wales; Staffordshire firm at previous rates; Sectch pig, 79s. for mixed, and 81s. for Gartsherrie, on the Clyde. A moderate business in tin at 124s. blocks. Copper not quoted.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

More business had been doing at Manchester, buyers being attracted by the low prices accepted during the previous week. The employers at Stockport had notified their operatives that the advance of wages given last year must be withdrawn. A strike was feared.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The week's sales of cotton have been 5,000 bales, against very small imports. The stock on hand is 108,800 bales. The Arabia's advices were favorably interpreted. The quotations for Orleans ranged from s64f. a 86f.; Mobiles, 63f. a 84f.; Uplands, 69f. a 83f. The accounts from the interior are still unsatisfactory, but cotton prints are rather better. Ashes quiet, and prices maintained. Coffee dull. Rice, Carolina neglected and declining.

are rather better. Ashes quiet, and prices maintained. Coffee dull. Rice, Carolina neglected and declining.

Passengers by the Arabia.

For Halifax—Mr. and Mrs. Albro, Mr. Albro, Jr., D. K. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Capt. Kenny, Mr. Duffers, Jr., Ensign Best, Major Sharp and servant, Gisborne, Cousin, Scoville, Grandwater, Soulis, Best, Farwell, Welch, Bridge, Smith.

For Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Panchand, Mr. Patten, Mrs. Leycraft, three children and servant, Rev. Mr. Squire and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. Aterby and lady, Mr. Grershields and lady, three children and nurse, Mr. Markham and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Messrs. Ehringher, Getting, Burns, Johnstone, George Atkins, James Clines, Howard, McLeod, Lamphia, McKay, Ritchie, Brown, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mr. Gilpen and son, Warlow, Thompson, Captain Burgess and lady, Rollins, Pardes, Sharpley, Iklmonuch, Kelly, Kirkpatrick, Bacon, Glover, Macklow, Lloyd, Macklow, Boswell, Hill, Corbett, Tillstone, Grignon, Dawson, Poytras, Roy, Doherty, Owen, Parks, Bourne, Alkman, McFarlane, Pkillips, Parks, S. Last, Gugeon, Fuller, Lawrence, McPherson, Welch, Sameau, Lupstar, Raitton, Campbell, Wilson, Master Ker, Santollo, McKenzie, Santollo, Stansbury, Bannerman, Tate, Cremosie, Philton, Hamilton, Kingston, Howard, Smith, Henry Thomas, Crockwell, Wilson, Coffin, Fehn, Hallie, Anderson, Broome, Glednill, Murray and lady, Mrs. Ellen Tarran, child, and infant, Beard, Burceck and wife, Hancock, Chatworth, Davis, Mrs. Davis and child, Johnstone, Hargrave, Allan, Toone, Hardy, Robitville, Mrs. King, Berthond, Master Scrivener.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr from NYork—Jan 28, Elizabeth Connor, at Akyab; March 29, Charm; April 4, R D Woolf, at Naples; 10th, Washin; ton (s), at Bremen; 12th, Susan Howell, Dreadnaught, Kossuth, at Liverpool.

Arr from Beston—March 2, Arabella, at Calcutta; April 4, Monte Christo, at Palerma.

Arr from Charlecton—March 24, Pampero; 29th, Antonia; 3ist, Lydia; April 2, Cadebra, at Barcelona; 10th, Helena Maria, at Antwerp

Arr from Sayannah—April 10, James Lowdon, at Liverpool.

at Queenstown for St Petersturg; 14th, Wm Patten, at Liverpool.

Are from Mobile—March 29, Cacella, at Barcelona; April 12 Imperial, Benovies, at Liverpool.

Sid for NYork—Jan 10, Bertram, from Canton; April 10, Isabella, from Cardiff; Salishury, Harrison, from Sunder land; 11th, W D Sewell, and Australia; 12th, America, Ti-cenderoga, Wales, Mary Adeline, from Liverpool; Harriet Argusta, from Queenstown; Margaretta, Lucy, from Shields; 13th, Gen Washington; 14th, Progress, from Liverpool; 13th, Nashville (s) from Havre.

Sid for Rastport—April 11, Triton, from Milford, Sid for Portland—April 12, Defender, from Shields. Sid for New Haved—April 11, Margaretta, from Shields. Sid for New Haved—April 11, Margaretta, from Shields. Sid for Power of the State of the Sta

from Liverpool. Sld for Charleston—April 12, George pool,
Sid for New Orleans—April 10, J S Harris, Cardiff; Car
rock, and Reger Stewart, from Havre.
Sid for Mobile—April 13, Sisters, from Liverpool.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. RATIFICATION OF THE GADSDEN TREATY.

Ten Million Dollars Donated to Santa Anna DECISION IN THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN CASE. Mr. Benton's Speech on the Nebraska BHL. &c., &c., &c.

THE GADSLEN TREATY RATIFIED—THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE SECURED—THE MESILLA VALLEY ANNEXED,

Washington, April 25, 1854. The Gadsden treaty as amended was ratified by the

Senate to-day, by a vote of thirty to thirteen. Mr. Bell's amendment with reference to the Sloo grant was so amended as to strike out Sloo's name, and simply provide for a right of way across Tehuantepec, for the transportation of the United States mails and merchandise, sent from the Atlantic States to California, and rice rerra-it thus merely provides for a right of way without interfering in any manner with the conflicting

Upon motion of Mr. Rusk, the boundary was slightly altered, so as to take in the disputed Mesilla Valley, and run somewhat south of the line designated at the time the treaty was rejected.

Mr. Mason then moved to increase the compensation to ten millions, which was carried.

The treaty, therefore, as ratified, extinguishes the claims under the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and abrogates that article; it settles the disputed Mesilla Valley question, giving the United States the boundary at the initial point upon this side, as claimed by this administration, but measurably for-feited by the last administration, through the action of Mr. Bartlett and Secretary Stuart; and it gives us the right of way across Tehuantepec, though that privilege somewhat indefinite. For these concessions Santa Anna is to receive ten millions of dollars. On the other hand, the treaty does not give us a port on the Gulf of California, nor does it give us as much territory as was necotiated for by Gen. Gadsden. In fact, the additional territory acquired will not affect in any way our present

territorial organization in that quarter.

There is very little doubt that Santa Anna will cheerhowever, it is finally settled, the injunction of secresy will not be removed from the Senate proceedings. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CASE-BENTON'S

SPEECH.
The Supreme Court has reversed the decree of the Circuit Court of Ohio, which recently declared against giving the Methodist Episcopal Church South part of the assets of the Cincinnati Bock Publishing concern, which have been held exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Church since the separation of that denomination in 1844. The Supreme Court has remainded the cause for further proceedings in the District Court.

Mr. Benton's speech in the House, te-day, has created a great deal of interest among politicians here.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate. PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

Mesars Nape and BRODBEAD presented petitions against Mr. Hamin, (dem.) of Me., presented a memorial from Robert Forbes, in favor of schools for young mea to be

Mr. BRODERAD, (dem.) of Pa., presented the memorial of the Franklin Institute, Pennsylvanis, relative to the

Also remonstrances against any charge of duty on the contravence against any charge of duty on the contravence more occarron.

Mr. Accesses, (Sen.) of Aria, reported a bill amending Minister Doug open in Londines. It was taken up and passes.

ALTER ENGINE ARIA TO SERVICE AND ARIA AND HALL CONTRACT ARE TO SERVICE AND ARIA AND HALL CONTRACT A

inactive, dead, and no har to the progress of sixvery to the libe of 35 degrees 30 seconds is inoperative and void, it is in the condition of a fence pulled down and the rails carried away and the field left-open for the stock to enter; but the fence is not pulled down yet. The line is not yet inoperative and void. It is an existing substantive line, alive and operating referentially to lar the progress of siavery shall stop its operation; then comes the final reason—that there never was any such line in the world; that it was unconstitutional and void; that it had no existence from the beginning, and that it must not be repealed by a direct act, for that would be to acknowledge its provious existence and multily the constitutional argument, and an inconsistency of their own, and thereby make themselves inoperative and void. And this is the analysis of the reason for the Nebraska bill. That part of it which is to get rid of the compromise of 120, is untrue, contradictory and suicidal and preposterous: and why such a farrage of nultitus, incongruities and inconsistences? Purely and simply necessary to the constitution, the blame of what the bill itself is doing; the blame of destroying the compromise of 120, and with it destroying all confidence between the North and the South, and arraying one half the Union against the other in dead by hortility. It is to be able to throw blams—and what is all this betch putch for It is to establish a principle—erginty. Sir, there is no such principle. The Territories are the children of the States; they are minors, under twenty-one years of ago, and it is the business of the States, through their delegations in Congress, to take care of these minors until they are of ago, until they are ripe for States, through their delegations in Congress, to take care of these minors until they are of ago, until they are ripe for States, through their delegations in Congress, to take care of these minors until they are of ago, until they are ripe for States, the other whose the states of t

pose.
Mr. Szwapp, (dep.) of Ca., and others, objected.
Mr. Eavity (dem.) of Va.—1) the genileman from Mis-distppi, (Vr. Harris) who is entitled to the floor, does not leajre to avail hitzelf of his right, I wish to address tho

M. H. W. H. Com.) of La.—I hope the sentleman from Misonir will be allowed to proceed.

When worn the I belove, Mr. Chairman, that I have the coatrol of the foor.

Mr. Cullon, (whig.) of Team.—I hope that the courtesy of the Committee will be extended to the gentleman from Misseyri, and that he will be permitted to occupy such further time as will enable him to consuled his speech. This privilege has been frequently granted heretofore.

Mr. Clinman, (den), of N. C.—It has again amisgain been decided out of order.

At least a dozon members on their feet were now addressing the chairman, and great confusion prevailed.

Amid the din, Mr. Wentwontry was heard exclaiming.—I wish, at the outset of my remarks, to know if at any time during this Congress, when any member of the Ho. See has obtained the floor, and another gentleman has requested a short partie of this time to finish his speech, tant roquest has ever been denied by the House.

MANY MEMBERS—Never! never! never!

BY. WESTWORTH—I suppose. Mr. Chairmss, that I hav."

All hour, and I can talk it out. If necessary; but neverthable. It is gestlieman from Missouri has not finished bid bear. It is gestlieman from Missouri has not finished bid whole country is turned to this debate, and the cys of crew which is to be taken in the determination of this question. I want the whole country to understand that the oldestran living in Congress—the man who was here at the time ways the Missouri compressies was adopted, and the only man! in the whole Congress—is now refused a courtesy which has leven refused to no other living man. Let it go out to the country.

Mr. Coun, (dem.) of Ala.—The gentleman's statement is not true as pent of fact.

Mr. Our. (dem.) of S. C.—He is mistaken.

Mr. Coun, (dem.) of S. C.—He is mistaken.

Mr. Coun, (dem.) of S. C.—He is mistaken.

Cries of "Order," "order," "order," all ever the house. The Chairman—The gentleman from Illinois is upon the floor, and gentlemen will please preserve order.

Mr. CULLOM—I understand that the gentleman from Missouri would desire but a few minutes of time longer, and is a hour of the impersance of the question, and in will be allowed to proceed.

Mr. CLINGHAM—I see to a point of order; the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CULLOM—I am proceeding by the permission of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CULLOM—I has proceeding by the permission of the gentleman from Millinois.

Mr. Westworth—Aboat on the face of this committee, that I have seen this courtesy extended over and over again them is a proceeding. I am the face of the gentleman from Missouri, why a cleriminate and the face of the gentleman from Missouri, why a cleriminate and the rules of the gentleman from Missouri, why a cleriminate on Sorth Cardina, (Mr. Clingman.) for I never the proceeding in the case of the gentleman from Missouri, with a clinical point of order—that the patch of the committee to object to the gentleman from Missouri, why a cleriminate of the committee.

Mr. Westha

Mr. Peckham, (dem.) of N. Y.—From that decision I appeal.

The Chairman—The question will be, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the jurgment of the committee?

Mr. Peckham—I understand there is no objection to the gentleman from Missouri proceeding with his remarks in my time. If there is not, I withdraw my appeal.

Mr. Wintworth—I hope the objection will be with drawn, if any is made. Funderstand the gentleman from Missouri would have finished his remarks before this time, if he had been allowed to go on.

Several gentlemen here rose at the same time and adversed the chair.

Mr. Smith (dem.) of Va.—I rise to a question of order. I want to know who is entitled to the floor.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. Smith—Then I hope the gentleman from Illinois will proceed.

The Chairman—The Chair understands that an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Chair, that the gentleman from Illinois without the unanimous consent of the committee.

Mr. Oliver. (whigh of Mo.—Mr. Chairman, being decidedly

bas been taken from the decision of the Chair, that the gentleman from Missouri cannot proceed in the time of the gentleman from Missouri cannot proceed in the time of the gentleman from Millinois without the unanimous consent of the committee.

Mr. Oliver, (whigh of Mo.—Mr. Chairman, being decidedly in favor of the bill under discussion, and feeling that the friends of the measure have nothing to fear from the most therough investigation, not even from anything that my venerable colleague may say in opposition, on account of my respect for his age and nosition, I am prompted to begin the committee to extend to him the courtesy of permitting him to finish his remarks.

Mr. Bissill, (dem.) of III —That he may proceed in the time of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. Wentworth—Coramily, within my time.

Mr. Shith—Now, I should be very gaid of an opportunity of saying a word if I can get the attention of the committee. I am prefectly willing myself, perfectly willing that the gentleman from Missouri should be allowed to finish his remarks; but the committee will understand that it is desirable to himself to the committee, and to the country, that he should proceed in order.

Mr. CLINGAAN—I rise to a question of order. All this discussion is out of order.

Mr. Shith—I hope the gentleman will allow me to go on and finish the single remark I was making.

Mr. CLINGAAN—We I, sir, there are other members who desire to make remarks too. This debate is out of order, and I think it had better be stopped.

Mr. Shith—Have I the floor or not?

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. Shith—Just I the floor or not?

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

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The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. Shith—Just I the floor or not?

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The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Certainly there is. I have objected and others members have objected. Mr. Westworn—Bon I make the point of order that I have the right to yield the floor to the gentleman, and that have the right to occupy a portion of my time.

The UNAINARA—The Chair decides that, according to his measurable of the results of the flower, the gentleman from the committee, and not other the committee, and not other the Mr. CLINGMAN—I object.

Mr. PECKRAM—From that decision I respectfully take an appress.

Mr. ORE-Upon that question I demand tellers. (There was more or less confusion throughout these

decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the committee.

Mr. Or. E.—Upon that question I demand tellers.

Cibere was more or less confusion throughout these proceedings, thon was taken on enstaining the decision of the confusion throughout these proceedings, then we have a given in the affirmative mind four in the negative no quorum.

The roll was called when decidedly more than a quorum answered to their names. After considerable further discussion on points of order.

Mr. Westrwontru moved an amendment to the bill which entitled him to the floor. He yielded his right to it, to such an extent as might be necessary to the gentleman from Missouri to conclude his remarks.

The CALHIMAN in response to an inquiry, said the amendment in the second degree was debatcable.

Mr. Burwon-That is all I want. (Laughter) Members again crowded round him.

Mr. Shryn, of Va., rose to a question of order, and after this was disposed of

Mr. Buryon resumed, saying, amphibology was the point at which I was stopped. Amphibology is a cause for the rejection of bills, not only by Congress, but by the President, when carried to him for his approval. General Jackson rejected one for that cause and it was less amphibological than this. It was the last night of the last day of his last administration, and a quarter before midnight Congress had sent him a bill to repeat he speed circular and to inaugurate the paper mency of thousands of local banks as the currency of the federal government. It was an object not to be accorded, nor to be done in any direct or papable manner. Paraphrases, circumlecution, ambiguate, and aim bruity, were necessary to cover up the design, and it was piled on until it was unintolipide. The President read it, and could make nothing of it. Herent to his Attornay General who was equally puzzled. He then returned it with a measure of the Senate reforeste to sign the bill for amphibology, were necessary to cover up the design, and it was piled on until it was unintolipide. The President read it, and could make